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Week in Headlines

International

Khrushchev ridiculed Eisenhower "stupidities" on "clean" A-bombs.
Stassen held firm on U.S. terms for 10-mo. A-test delay.
Dulles said U.S. to retain nuclear weapons, may build atomic stockpile for NATO allies.
Dulles saw lesser U.S. role in Mid-East peace efforts.
Pakistan Premier visited U.S.
Aga Khan died.

United States

President barred tax cut, urged small business tax revisions.
Senate took up Admin. civil rights measure.
Supreme Court ruled Japan to try Army Sp. 3/C Girard.
Virginia school segregation law held unconstitutional.
Dave Beck, son indicted.

WORLD AFFAIRS

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Khrushchev on 'Clean' Bomb. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said July 11 that Pres. Eisenhower was a man of "talent & great principles" but that he had been guilty of "stupidities" in suggesting that "clean" nuclear bombs would lessen the atomic danger to mankind. Khrushchev, addressing workers at the Stalingrad Engineering Plant in Prague, said that he was "sorry" to use the word, but "what a stupid thing he [Mr. Eisenhower] says when he says there is a clean hydrogen bomb. How can you have a clean bomb to do dirty things? It means the destruction of women & children. What a contradiction—they call a dirty thing clean." [See p. 219B-D3]

Khrushchev, whose references to Mr. Eisenhower & the "clean" bomb were deleted from official texts of his remarks, warned Soviet nations against too rapid disarmament. "Disarmament is a good thing," he said, "but we must be very careful because if we disarm & become weaker than the capitalists one day they may attack us." Khrushchev charged that current London disarmament talks were proceeding "slowly" because the U.S.' "big monopolies," aided by "the Eisenhower Admin., which is nothing but a puppet of the monopolies," fear the loss of "profitable" "Govt. armament orders."

(A White House statement declared July 11 that it was "rather amazing that Mr. Khrushchev would think that efforts by American scientists to eliminate dangerous fallout from atomic explosions are 'a stupid thing'." The statement said that the U.S., in seeking a "clean" bomb, aimed at "the avoidance of mass human destruction.") [See pp. 201E3-202D1]

Vs. Germany-Arms Link. Khrushchev, in an address in Bratislava July 12, charged that "some Western powers are trying to link disarmament with the reunification of Germany"—"2 different things" brought together only "to sabotage disarmament." "Disarmament," he said, "concerns the people of the whole world, while the reunification of Germany is an affair that must be settled by the Germans themselves." Khrushchev attacked the rearmament of West Germany, charging it had been led by many former "Nazi officers who killed hundred of thousands . . . & devasted Czechoslovak cities like Lidice." [See p. 209E-D3]

(Ceremonies on the former site of Lidice June 17 marked the 15th anniversary of the Nazi destruction of the village on June 10, 1942, in retaliation for the assassination of Reich Dep. Protector Reinhard Heydrich.) [See Vol. II, p. 189M]

U.S. Backs Brief A-Ban. Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London, demanded July 11 that the USSR choose between U.S. proposals for a 10-mo. suspension of nuclear weapons tests or an indefinite continuation of the tests. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's Adviser on Disarmament Problems, told Soviet Delegate Valerian A. Zorin that while the U.S. would be willing to accept minor changes in its test ban proposal, it could not agree to Soviet demands for a 2-3-year test suspension. Stassen, who had challenged the USSR July 10 to produce a disarmament plan it thought the West could accept, told Zorin that the U.S. would insist on "10 mos. or nothing." [See p. 209B1-B2]

Zorin, who reportedly had charged Stassen July 12 with presenting an "ultimatum" on the 10-mo. A-test plan, indicated July 15 that the USSR would be willing to accept a compromise French plan limiting & banning the use of nuclear weapons. Presented July 15 by French Delegate Jules Moch, the proposal called for an agreement among the nuclear powers to outlaw use of atomic weapons except in cases of individual or collective defense. [See pp. 219A-B2, 124C1]

Dulles on A-Weapons, NATO. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen July 16 that it was "quite clear" that the U.S. never could surrender its nuclear weapons stockpile. Dulles said: "We do not intend that atomic weapons shall not continue in existence, because the unanimous report of the scientists, including the [May 1955] report of the Soviet Union itself . . . makes it perfectly clear" that "existing stocks of fissionable material" cannot be completely accounted for & kept from "surreptitious use" in weapons form. "Therefore," he said, "we cannot safely ourselves deny its use for weapons because we cannot get any assurance that others will do the same." [See p. 219C2]

Dulles said that, faced with the impossibility of completely eliminating nuclear weapons, the U.S. now was considering ways to make atomic weapons available to its NATO allies. He asserted that creation of a "NATO stockpile of [nuclear] weapons," would assure West European nations that "if war comes" they would not be "suppliants . . . for the use of atomic weapons." Dulles conceded that such a step might require amendment of the Atomic Energy Act but said that, as with the problem of supplying Britain with missiles, "certain things" can be done within "the present legislation." [See pp. 209C2, 147A1-F2]

Other Nuclear Developments. The 7th nuclear device in the AEC's current Nevada test series was detonated July 15, cracking windows in Carson City Nev., 250 mi. away. [See p. 219D3] . . . 20 of 22 leading nuclear scientists from 11 countries attending a conference at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, warned July 11 that misuse of nuclear energy could lead to man's annihilation. The talks, sponsored by British philosopher Bertrand Russell & hosted by Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton, were attended by A. V. Topchiev, D. F. Skobeltsyn & A. M. Kuzin of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Dr. Brock Chisolm, World Health Org. ex-director-gen., Prof. Chou Pei-yuan of Peiping U., and Prof. Leo Szilard, U. of Chicago, Victor Weiskopf of MIT, Eugene Rabinowitch, U. of Illinois, & Prof. H. J. Muller of Indiana U. [See Vol. XVI, p. 183F2] . . . 83 scientists, educators & religious leaders, members of a group led by Socialist Norman Thomas, urged Pres. Eisenhower July 7 to back a UN-monitored nuclear weapons test ban. The Fed. of Amer. Scientists' executive committee, headed by Harvard U. Prof. Paul M. Doty, had urged the U.S. June 12 to support a UN

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ban on large atomic & hydrogen weapons tests. [See p. 153F1-F2] . . . The West German Bundestag (Lower House) defeated July 2, with the abstention of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Party, a constitutional amendment that called for nuclear power for "peaceful purposes" & might have prevented use of atomic weapons by the West German Bundeswehr. [See p. 169F1] . . . 2 British firms, John Brown & Co. and the Hawker Siddeley Group, announced plans July 15 for construction of a 65,000-ton nuclear-powered tanker. [See p. 194C2] . . . The U.S. & Australian Govts. signed July 12 an agreement for the exchange of information on defense against atomic weapons. [See p. 194C2] . . . A UN scientific committee June 6 invited 88 Govts. to join in a research project aimed at establishing systematic measurements for the radioactivity of strontium-90. [See Vol. XVI, p. 183D2]

SOVIET BLOC

Dulles Sees Soviet Unrest. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen July 16 that the current shakeup in Soviet leadership confirmed "the existence in Russia" of an "irresistable" popular pressure "for more personal security, more personal freedom and more enjoyment of the fruits of their labor." Dulles, who said that the Soviet leadership had been "sharply divided" on current policies, expressed a belief that the Kremlin shift "was primarily a matter of internal politics," caused by "the question of how to cope with the internal pressures which were manifesting themselves." [See p. 219A1]

Dulles termed Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's ouster of a faction led by Vyacheslav M. Molotov a victory of the "modernists" over the "fundamentalists." He asserted that the "modernists" seemed to favor policies which would "allow the people at least to hope for changes that would improve their lot." He said that Khrushchev, by "his promise to give them [the Russian people] more milk & butter & eggs than the [U.S.] produced," was "seeking to win a measure of popular favor." Dulles said that "it is a fair inference" that Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min., played a "considerable role" in the shakeup. [See p. 218C1, B2]

(Dulles, who had been urged July 13 by Sen. Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.] to travel behind the Iron Curtain for "a first-hand exploration" of the changing political mood of Eastern Europe, told reporters July 16 that he did not believe such a trip "would be a proper or productive use of my time." Mansfield also had urged July 13 that the U.S. ease travel restrictions on Soviet diplomats and permit U.S. newsmen to travel to Red China.) [See p. 210E1]

'Ike' on Zhukov Visit. Pres. Eisenhower said July 18 that he could see little purpose in a meeting between himself & Soviet Defense Min. Zhukov but "couldn't see any harm" in an exchange of views between Zhukov and U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson. The President said that he had worked "very closely" with Zhukov in Berlin after World War II and had found Zhukov to be a "confirmed Communist" but an "honest man." Commenting on the Khrushchev bloc's ascendancy, Mr. Eisenhower indorsed Dulles' view that "they are trying to meet the demands . . . of their people." [See p. 46D2; Vol. XVI, 190E2]

Khrushchev on Marxism. Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev, during a visit to Czechoslovakia July 9-16, told crowds in Ostrava July 13 that "it is not bad if in improving the theory of Marx one throws in also a piece of bacon & a piece of butter." Khrushchev, defending his avowed aim of matching U.S. farm production, conceded that "when you have a hungry stomach it is sometimes very difficult to understand the theory of Marxism-Leninism." Khrushchev added, however, that Russia now was "the world's 2d industrial power and we will catch up with" the U.S. "Nothing," he said, "can stop the birth of a new social order." [See p. 218F2]

Referring to the 1956 Hungarian revolt as a "convincing example" of what happens when Communist regimes lose touch with their people, Khrushchev said July 13 that the "stupid mistakes" of ex-Hungarian CP leaders Matyas Rakosi & Erno Gero had permitted a "handful of counter-revolutionaries with help from abroad to make a bloodbath in Budapest." [See p. 177E2]

Vs. Tito Criticism. In an apparent reversal of the USSR's pro-Yugoslav denunciation of ex-Forgn. Min. Molotov, Khrushchev, in an address to Prague workers July 11, called for broadening of the Communist "front" and said that "Yugoslavia must not be excluded from this front." But he asserted: "Let us not discuss who is cleverer & who is more stupid. . . . We won't criticize you, but if you criticize us, Comrades, we know how to pay back." "Socialism that gets help from Dulles smells bad." [See p. 217D3]

Speaking directly to Yugoslav newsmen present, Khrushchev had said: "Don't write what I am saying now, because when I meet Comrades Tito, Kardelj & Rankovic, I will tell them myself." (Yugoslav Vice Presidents Edvard Kardelj & Aleksandr Rankovic left Belgrade for the USSR July 7, ostensibly to vacation in Sochi, in the Crimea. Yugoslav officials were described July 11 as "shocked" at the Khrushchev remarks despite their deletion from the published & broadcast text of Khrushchev's speech.) [See pp. 210E1, 203B-E3]

Czech Visit Ended. A joint Soviet-Czech communiqué on talks among Khrushchev, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, Czech Pres. Antonin Zapotocky, Czech Premier Viliam Siroky, Czech CP First Secy. Antonin Novotny & Czech Natl. Assembly Speaker Zdenek Fierlinger, issued July 16 with the departure from Prague of Khrushchev & Bulganin, called upon all Communists to exercise their "sacred duty" in "unflagging struggle" against "all expression of factionalism" within their parties. The statement urged a "determined fight against revisionism" and "any signs of detachment from the masses or conservatism." The Czechs stated their condemnation of "the anti-party views & factional activities of the Malenkov - Kaganovich - Molotov group." [See pp. 218E-F3, 219E-G1]

(The Soviet-Czech communiqué also charged that "West German militarists, acting with the support of the ruling circles of Britain, the [U.S.] & France, are inciting chauvinistic propaganda while speeding up the creation of a war potential & training the Bonn Army in the use of atomic weapons." Citing West Germany's "aggressive views," the Czech & Soviet leaders reaffirmed allegiance to the Warsaw Pact.) [See p. 209C3]

No Purge Trials Seen. Leonid F. Ilyichev, Soviet Forgn. Ministry spokesman, indicated to newsmen at a Prague reception July 11 that ousted Soviet leaders V. M. Molotov, Georgi M. Malenkov & Lazar M. Kaganovich would not be arrested or tried for their opposition tactics. Ilyichev characterized the ousted leaders as "anti-party, [but] not hostile . . . something quite different from criminal." Ilyichev, who refused to say what posts would be found for Kaganovich, Molotov & deposed ex-Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, asserted that "they won't be unemployed." [See p. 218D3]

(The Soviet Govt. newspaper "Izvestia" charged July 12 that Molotov had refused to abandon views that war was inevitable between the capitalist & Communist worlds. "Izvestia" said that Molotov, backed by Kaganovich & Malenkov, also had refused to accept revised Communist doctrine that held it possible for nations to become Communist without undergoing armed revolution & civil war.) [See p. 217F1-D3]

(Defense Min. Zhukov, speaking at Leningrad Navy Day ceremonies, said July 13 that the 3 leaders of the "anti-party group" had been in disagreement with the Central Com. "on a number of important international & domestic policies," and had aimed at diverting the party into paths that "would not answer the interests of our homeland." Zhukov, wildly acclaimed by crowds at a Navy Day fleet review July 14 in Leningrad, charged July 15 that the trio had resisted CP efforts "to expose & punish the culprits responsible for breaches of legality" during Stalin's regime.) [See p. 218B2]

Bulgarian Shakeup. The Bulgarian CP announced July 16 that Vice Premier Georgi Chankov, ex-Dep. Premier Dobri Terpeshev & ex-Gen. (now Lt. Col.) Yanko Panov had been dis-

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missed from the CP Central Com. & Politburo for leading "anti-party activities." The ouster of the 3 leaders, all said to be advocates of closer ties with Yugoslavia, was voted by the Central Com. at a July 11-12 meeting in Sofia. The July 16 statement disclosed that the CP Politburo had been enlarged from 9 to 11 members and Dimitr Dimov & Mladen Stoyanov named to fill the new seats. The Bulgarian Govt. Presidium announced July 17 that Chankov had been ousted as Dep. Premier & replaced by Trade Min. Raiko Damyanov. [See p. 42C2]

Rumanian Shift. Bucharest radio reported July 14 that Ion Gheorghe Maurer had been named Rumanian Forgn. Min. to replace Grigore Preoteasa, who was made a CP Presidium alternate & Central Com. secretary. Maurer, Vice Pres. of the Rumanian Grand Natl. Assembly (Parlt.), had been a close associate of Justice Min. Lucretiu Patrascanu, who was executed in 1955 for Titoism. Preoteasa was said to have been a protege of deposed Rumanian Forgn. Min. Ana Pauker. The Rumanian Govt. also disclosed July 14 that Miron Constantinescu, ousted July 4 from his CP posts, had been replaced as Dep. Premier & Education Min. by ex-Rumanian Rep.-to-UN Altanase Joja. [See p. 219E3]

MIDDLE EAST

Dulles on Lesser U.S. Role. State Secy. Dulles indicated July 16 that he now might favor a more active role by other nations in efforts to secure peace between Israel & the Arab states.

Queried by newsmen on whether the U.S. would lead in attempts to press for a settlement of Arab-Israeli differences in the next UN Gen. Assembly, Dulles said that he adhered to the "basic views" laid down in his Aug. 1955 offer to support UN guarantees of Arab-Israeli frontiers and a UN resettlement program for Arab refugees [see Vol. XV, p. 285B1-F2]. However, Dulles added: "It is perhaps necessary to adopt or find different procedures [toward an Arab-Israeli settlement] than what we then envisaged." "It may be that other countries can usefully play a greater role in the situation than seemed likely at the time [1955]. . . . Whenever it seems that anything can be done we will do all that we can . . . even though, perhaps, we do so more quietly."

Dulles refused to "suggest names" of countries which "could play a more useful role in terms of good offices than the [U.S.]." He denied that the shift in U.S. policy he described would mean softening or withdrawal of the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, which, he said, "was not designed to solve the problem of relations between Israel & the Arab states. That is a separate matter upon which our attention is deeply engaged." [See pp. 10B3-11B1, 2F1]

Humphrey on Refugee Solution. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), in a report to the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., proposed July 4 the formation of a UN commission to seek solution of Arab refugee problems. Humphrey, who had toured the Mid-East in April & May and interviewed both Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser & Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, said that the "vast majority" of the refugees could be resettled in Syria & Iraq, the latter being "desperately short of people." Humphrey said that Ben-Gurion had agreed that Israel would aid in compensating some refugees and was "prepared to admit a limited number of refugees who would pledge to become constructive citizens and not subversives." [See p. 219F2]

(The Israeli Govt. July 7 relaxed security restrictions on travel by Israeli Arabs in military and border areas.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 420B-C1]

Refugee Talks Reported. Israeli officials confirmed July 9 that Israel recently had held secret talks in Rome with Arab refugee representatives. Jerusalem dispatches reported July 9 that small numbers of refugees already had left some camps & paid for transportation to new development areas in Iraq. The Rome talks were said July 10 to have explored possible Israeli contributions to refugee resettlement on the basis of land claims now being processed by the Land Identification Office of the UN Palestine Conciliation Comm. [See pp. 210E3, 163F2]

(The Jordanian Embassy in Washington & Dr. Izzat Tannous, director of the Palestine Arab Refugee Office in New York, denied July 10 that any authorized Jordanian or refugee envoys had taken part in the Rome talks.)

Israel Asks UN Truce Posts. The Israeli Govt. bowed July 16 to repeated UN requests for access to the Israeli-Syrian border zone and asked for the creation, on a 30-day trial basis, of UN truce lookout posts on the Israeli side of the border. The Israeli move came after one Israeli civilian had been injured & 7 Israeli policemen wounded in a 10-hr. gun battle with Syrian troops July 9 in the Hula region. A cease-fire appeal July 9 by Col. Byron V. Leary, UN Truce Supervision Org. acting chief, ended the action. Israeli spokesmen, quoting Cairo radio statements that the joint Arab military hq. had been moved to the Syrian "front," warned Syria July 10 against renewed firing. [See p. 211B1]

(Israel reported July 14 that 3 Arab infiltrators had been killed in 2 clashes with Israeli patrols in the Negev [see p. 211A1]. The UN Emergency Force reported July 15 that UNEF patrols on the Gaza-Israel border had been attacked from each side July 11-12.) [See p. 196C1]

Egyptian Jets Sent Saudis. Officials of the joint Egyptian-Saudi Arabian military command announced July 14 that Egypt had begun the shipment of jet aircraft to Saudi Arabia July 1. The disclosure, made via Cairo radio, followed the arrival in Saudi Arabia July 4 of Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egyptian Defense Min., reportedly in an effort to heal the Egyptian-Saudi rift. Egyptian Amb.-to-Saudi Arabia Abdel Gawad Toubala had returned to his post June 26. [See p. 11eG3]

(Sheikh Abdel Aziz ben Zeid, Saudi Arabian Amb. to Syria, said July 8 that the Saudi-Syrian rift soon would be ended, permitting his return to Damascus. Syrian as well as Egyptian efforts to achieve realignment with Saudi Arabia were said to be based on common opposition to the U.S.-backed Israeli stand on freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.) [See p. 204C2]

(State Secy. Dulles denied July 16 that reports of Egyptian jet deliveries to Saudi Arabia "should lead us to alter" current U.S. moves to supply Saudi Arabia with additional jets & instructors. Dulles, noting apparent Arab unanimity on the Gulf of Aqaba, reiterated the opposing U.S. position & asserted that "we do not believe . . . differences of that sort" could fundamentally change U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia.) [See p. 146G1]

Report Plot Vs. Nasser. London dispatches reported July 16 that Egyptian security police had arrested 12 former Cabt. ministers & other politicians and 70 Egyptian Army officers of the Alexandria garrison on charges of plotting to restore in power Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, former Egyptian Pres. & Premier. Among those reported held: Mohammed Salah el-Din, last Wafdist Forgn. Min. under the Farouk monarchy; Abdel Fattah Hassan, Wafdist ex-War & Social Affairs Min.; Ahmed el-Sakka, ex-aide to former Wafdist Premier Mustafa Nahas. [See p. 204F1; Vol. XVI, 226G1]

Egyptian Elections. 5 million Egyptians voted July 3 in elections for the first post-revolution, 350-seat Egyptian Natl. Parlt. Voting, limited to 270 constituencies permitted to have approved opposition candidates, was repeated July 14 in 168 districts where candidates had failed to win majorities. 2 women candidates, Mme. Rawia Attia, 34, a captain in a women's commando unit, & Mme. Amina Shoukri, 40, Alexandria welfare leader, were elected July 14, becoming the first women members of any Arab Parlt. 16 persons were killed July 3 & 2 July 14 in election disorders. Dr. Ibrahim Fahmy el Miniawy, 78, chosen to lead the new Parlt., died July 14 of a heart attack. [See p. 196B]

(Col. Mahmoud Yunis was named July 16 to succeed the late Helmy Badawi as board chairman of the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority.) [See p. 75B2]

Nehru Visits Egypt. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Cairo July 10 for talks with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser, reportedly on renewal of British-Egyptian relations. The British Forgn. Office denied July 12 that Nehru had been asked to mediate Anglo-Egyptian differences. [See p. 178G1]

Jordan. In a nationwide broadcast July 7, Jordanian King Hussein warned against the growing dangers

of atheism & "other destructive elements" and called on other Arab states, presumably Egypt & Syria, "to remove the elements of [Arab] disunity." Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai July 6 had condemned continued Egyptian & Syrian propaganda directed against Hussein's regime. In a revision of Premier Sayed Ibrahim Hashem's Cabt., announced July 13, 5 new Mins. were added and Sayed Suleiman Toukan, Defense, Health & Social Affairs Min., resigned to resume the post of Court Min. [See pp. 211D1, 196G1-A3]

The last British troops to leave Jordan under agreements abrogating the Anglo-Jordanian defense pact sailed from the port of Aqaba July 6. [See p. 178D1]

Jordan granted permission July 3 to the Edwin Pauley Co. of Calif. to begin oil drilling in the desert south of Amman. [See p. 211C1]

Lebanon. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut announced July 15 that Lebanon would receive $10 million in U.S. economic aid during 1957 and $4.7 million more in military aid allocated under the Eisenhower Doctrine. The 2d shipment of U.S. arms supplied under the doctrine—1,600 tons of equipment including heavy vehicles & howitzers—arrived in Lebanon July 15. [See pp. 211F1, 187A1]

WEST EUROPE

European Trade, A-Pacts Advance. The French Natl. Assembly voted by 342-239 July 9 to ratify treaties establishing the European Economic Community (common market) & European Community of Atomic Energy (Euratom). Prior to the ratification vote, the Natl. Assembly had approved July 9 the common market pact by 342-234 & the Euratom treaty by 334-240. [See p. 94D-G1]

(The French Govt. informed the Org. for European Economic Cooperation July 13 that it had been forced to suspend free trade with the 16 other OEEC members in an effort to stem the growing French foreign trade deficit. The Govt. reported that a new financial program voted in an effort to stabilize the economy would levy 4,673 billion francs [$13.5 billion] in taxes during 1957, accounting for at least 23.6% of France's estimated 19,800 billion-franc national income.) [See pp. 213G3-214C1]

The West German Bundestag (Lower House) had approved ratification of the common market & Euratom pacts July 5. 400 of the Bundestag's 497 deputies approved the treaties in a show-of-hands vote. The Bundestag resolution made formal West German ratification dependent on completion of parliamentary approval for the pacts by the other signatories. The West German Bundesrat (Upper House) had voted preliminary approval of the 2 treaties May 3. (The Bundestag passed July 4 anti-trust legislation aimed at ensuring competition in West German business & industry and providing for federal & state anti-cartel agencies empowered to prosecute violators. The anti-trust law, backed by Economics Min. Dr. Ludwig Erhard against strong opposition from German industrialists, replaced decartelization decrees imposed by the Western allies after World War II.) [See p. 214G1-C2]

British Ties Urged. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan & ex-Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, in addresses to a "Britain in Europe" meeting organized by the UK Council of the European Movement, joined in urging July 9 that Britain establish strong economic ties with a united Europe. Churchill said: "My message today to Europe is the same as it was 10 yrs. ago—unite!" Macmillan, defending British proposals for a 17-nation OEEC free-trade zone for industrial goods, warned, however, that "there is real danger that, in trying to create unity in Europe [by formation of an exclusive common market], new divisions may follow." [See pp. 162A1, 87C1]

British officials at the Commonwealth Prime Mins. Conf. in London assured Commonwealth nations July 3 that Britain would continue to protect the Commonwealth trade pattern while moving toward closer economic integration with Europe. Commonwealth officials had stressed July 3 their objections to any integration plans that would end their favored customs & import quota position on the British market. The Commonwealth conference ended July 5 with a communiqué that called for (a) strengthening of the UN, described as now having "certain deficiencies & weaknesses," and (b) continuing talks on the European common market & free-trade-zone proposals. [See p. 211C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Suhrawardy Visit. Pakistani Prime Min. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy arrived in Washington July 10 for talks with Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. Dulles & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson. Suhrawardy, who was accompanied by his daughter, the Begum Akhtar Sulaiman, addressed separate sessions of the House & Senate July 11. He told the House that Pakistan was proud to be allied with the U.S. in the "great adventure" of "establishing in the world the rights of the individual." He praised the Eisenhower Doctrine for having brought Mid-Eastern nations hope of peace with which they "may devote their energies to reconstruction & to building for the future." [See pp. 186C1, 146C-D1]

A joint communiqué on the Washington talks, issued July 12, expressed the U.S.' hope that the Indian-Pakistani dispute over Kashmir would be solved "speedily, equitably, & permanently, in accordance with the prinicples of the [UN]," but contained no mention of U.S. support for a UN plebiscite in the disputed area. Suhrawardy, who began a 2-wk. tour of the U.S. July 13, said in a CBS-TV interview July 14 that he would be "deeply disappointed" if Pres. Eisenhower did not back the Kashmir plebiscite "because I expect from him a sense of justice." The joint communiqué said that Mr. Eisenhower had pledged "expeditious consideration" for Pakistani purchases of U.S. farm surpluses. [See p. 167E1]

(Gunnar V. Jarring, Swedish Rep. to UN & UN special envoy on the Kashmir problem, reported to the UN Security Council Apr. 30 that, although India & Pakistan "still are desirous of finding a solution" for the Kashmir dispute, he could submit no "concrete proposals" for a settlement. Jarring, who had conferred with Govt. leaders both in Karachi & New Delhi, conceded that attempts to hold a UN plebiscite in Kashmir would create "grave problems." He suggested use of arbitration to settle boundary differences & bring about a withdrawal of troops. Jarring reported that Pakistan had acceded to the UN plan but India had rejected arbitration as inappropriate [see p. 63F1-E2]. Pakistan had protested to the UN Apr. 29 against reports of continued Indian steps to incorporate Kashmir into the Indian economy & administration.) [See p. 27E2]

USSR Vs. Korean Buildup. The Soviet Govt., in a special statement broadcast July 6 by Moscow radio, warned the U.S. that it would bear full responsibility for policies aimed at "undermining the armistice in Korea" & threatening "peace in the Far East." The USSR charged that "unlawful" U.S. abrogation of armistice provisions forbidding importation of new arms into Korea was aimed at "converting South Korea into an atomic base of the [U.S.] in the Far East" and continuing "the virtual occupation of South Korea" by the U.S. The statement backed previous North Korean & Communist Chinese protests against the U.S. move and denied charges that a build-up of UN forces in Korea had been justified by prior Communist armistice violations. [See p. 204B3]

(Adm. Felix B. Stump, U.S. Pacific Fleet cmndr., assumed command of all U.S. armed forces in the Pacific & peripheral areas July 1. Stump's headquarters, to be based in Pearl Harbor, superseded the Far East Command & Far East Air Force Hq. in Tokyo, both deactivated July 1.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 246B3]

(The UN Command for Korea formally transferred its headquarters from Tokyo to Seoul July 1. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer was succeeded the same day as UN commander by Gen. George H. Decker.) [See Vol. XV, p. 168B3]

(The South East Asia Treaty Org. announced July 1 the appointment of Pote Sarasin, Thai Amb. to the U.S., as first permanent SEATO secretary-gen. Sarasin was placed in charge of all non-military & some military functions of the newly established SEATO Hq. in Bangkok.) [See p. 78E3]

Japan. Premier Nobusuke Kishi, acting against inflationary policies identified with holdover ministers from ex-Premier Tanzan Ishibashi's Govt., dismissed his Cabt. July 10 & presented a new Cabt. for investiture by Emperor Hirohito later the same day. In the new Cabt. (in which only

Vice Premier Mitsujiro Ishii & ex-Cabt. Secy. Hirohide Ishida retained posts) were: Premier—Kishi; Vice Premier & Hokkaido Dvpt. Bd. dir.-gen.—Ishii; Forgn. Min.—Alichiro Fujiyama (Japan Chamber of Commerce pres.); Finance—Hisato Ichimada (Bank of Japan ex-governor); Justice—Toshiki Karasawa; Education—Toh Matsunaga; Intl. Trade & Industry—Shigesaburo Maeo; Agriculture—Kenzo Akagi; Construction—Ryutaro Memoto; Labor—Ishida; Welfare—Kenzo Horiki; Economic Planning Bd. dir.-gen.—Ichiro Kono; Science & Technology Agency dir.-gen.—Matsutaro Shoriki; Defense Bd. dir.-gen.—Juichi Tsushima; Local Autonomy Bd. dir.-gen. — Yuichi Koori; Postal Service—Kakuei Tanaka; Chief Cabt. Secy.—Kiichi Aichi. [See p. 67D1]

Kishi, who had returned to Japan July 1 from a U.S. visit, announced July 10 a shift in the Liberal-Democratic leadership in which Shorjiro Kawashima replaced Takeo Miki as party secy.-gen.

Kishi July 12 named 2 Cabt. committees on labor & economics to study Japan's growing inflation, trade gap & labor unrest. The Japanese Govt., acting on Finance Ministry reports that foreign reserves had dropped to $980 million ($320 million available), ordered curtailment of luxury imports June 8. The Bank of Japan June 13 ordered 9 leading Japanese commercial banks to cut proposed June lending from 50 billion yen ($138.8 million) to 22 billion yen ($61.1 million). The Intl. Monetary Fund disclosed June 27 that Japan had arranged to draw from the fund $125 million, ½ of the $250 million Japanese IMF quota, to bolster foreign currency reserves. The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced June 28 that it had granted $115 million in short-term credits for Japanese purchases of U.S. farm surpluses. [See p. 205B-F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bars Tax Cut. Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to Rep. Jere Cooper (D. Tenn.), House Ways & Means Com. chairman, warned Congress July 15 against making substantial tax cuts until July 1, 1958. However, the President recommended 4 tax modifications to help small businesses: (1) the right to apply the accelerated depreciation formula for businesses buying $50,000 or less a year in used property; (2) the option for small corporations to be taxed as partnerships; (3) an option to pay estate taxes over a period ranging up to 10 yrs. when an estate consisted mostly of investments in closely-held businesses; (4) deduction of investment losses (up to a fixed maximum) for persons investing in small firms. [See p. 165E1]

The President had ordered federal agencies July 12 to try to trim $2-3 billion from their spending in the current fiscal year so as to reduce the budget to last year's spending total of $70 billion. The order, circulated by the Budget Bureau, prompted a Democratic slow-down on several appropriations bills in Congress. The Democrats contended that Admin. witnesses before appropriations subcommittees dealing with atomic energy, foreign aid & military construction funds had not reconciled their budget requests with the Presidential cut-down order. Budget Dir. Percival Brundage, called before the House Appropriations Com. July 16 to explain the new economizing order, said the Admin. hoped to spend $1 billion less than Mr. Eisenhower's $71.8 billion budget request this fiscal year (July 1957-June 1958) but that spending would rise in fiscal 1959. [See p. 179D-F2]

Kerr Assails President. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) said during Senate debate July 15 relating to the President's request for authority to set up a commission to study U.S. monetary problems: if the country's fiscal experts were "marched . . . by Eisenhower for months" he would remain "uninformed" on fiscal matters because to understand them took "brains & he doesn't have them." Kerr refused to apologize to the President when challenged by Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) but later changed his remark to "fiscal brains" for the "Congressional Record." Capehart's bill to authorize the financial study commission was rejected, 8-7, by the Senate Banking Com. July 16. [See p. 198C3]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower July 11 nominated ex-Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R. Mo.) to succeed Arthur A. Ageton (resigned) as Ambassador to Paraguay. John B. Hollister submitted his resignation July 11 as Intl. Cooperation Admin. director. [See p. 188A3]

Other Presidential News. The President "fled" the capital by helicopter July 12 to his secret emergency hq. as he took part in Operation Alert 1957—a nation-wide civil defense exercise. He landed back in Washington, via helicopter, July 15 after a weekend tour of what would be the Govt.'s emergency hq. in event of an atomic attack. . . . Mr. Eisenhower July 12 signed the omnibus housing bill [see p. 180F-G2] but ordered federal agencies not to use all the authorized funds. He objected to "a number of serious defects" in the bill and said that it conflicted with his budgetary policy.

CONGRESS

Senate Takes Up Rights. The Senate voted by 71-18 July 16 to make the Eisenhower Admin.'s civil rights bill its pending business.

The move to take up the bill, which had been tied up in the Senate Judiciary Com. after House passage of a companion measure, was made on a motion offered by Senate minority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.). It was supported by 42 Republicans & 29 Democrats, the latter including Southern-state Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson* (majority leader) & Ralph W. Yarborough of Tex. and Estes Kefauver & Albert Gore of Tenn.

18 Southern Dems. who voted against the Knowland resolution: Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Johnston (S.C.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Scott (N.C.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.).

After having brought the civil rights bill to the floor, the Senate rejected by 54-34 a motion by Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) that the measure be sent to the Judiciary Com. with instructions that it be reported back to the floor in 7 days. Morse contended that the Senate should not abandon regular procedure entirely by denying the Judiciary Com. further jurisdiction over the bill. [See p. 221B1-A2]

Debate on the Knowland resolution July 16 preceding the final vote was moderate except for a vigorous attack on the civil rights bill & Supreme Court by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.). He said the bill would subject the South to federal repression of local rights reminiscent of post-Civil War days. He also denounced the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions and called Chief Justice Earl Warren a "modern Thaddeus Stevens" (referring to a leading Congressional exponent of punitive reconstruction of the Confederacy) who, along with the NAACP & Amers. for Dem. Action, might have "a thorough & complete knowledge of what could & would be done under the bill." [See p. 148A3]

Amendments Foreseen. Pres. Eisenhower, conceding in effect that his civil rights program would be altered by the Senate, said in a statement July 16 praising the Knowland resolution's passage that he hoped for "effective" legislation on civil rights but that "details of the language changes are a legislative matter." He urged Senate action on civil rights "at this session without undue delay." [See pp. 221D1, 212D2]

Amendments designed to restrict to right-to-vote cases the bill's provision for non-jury federal court trials of violators, instead of letting it apply to persons resisting other forms of desegregation, were proposed in the Senate July 13 by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of Southern opposition to the Eisenhower plan. He demanded also that the Senate drop from the bill a provision for use of volunteer, unpaid investigators by a projected bipartisan civil rights commission. Another amendment to restrict to voting cases the use of federal non-jury trials in desegregation cases was introduced July 16 by Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) & George D. Aiken (R., Vt.). Majority leader Johnson arranged for the Senate to act on the Anderson-Aiken amendment before dealing with other phases of the issue.

*Johnson said he regarded the bill as "unacceptable in its present form" but was "ready to allow it to be debated out of a decent respect for the convictions of others." He expressed hope that Senators favoring the measure would display "reciprocal generosity for our [Southern] convictions." [See pp. 141A1, 13E3]

House Actions. The House voted by 230-183 July 10 to reject an amendment, offered by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), that would have cut from a $1,676,622,000 military construction appropriation bill a requirement that Congress be notified when one of the military branches proposed to shut down certain business-type installations (those operated for at least 5 yrs. & employing 10 or more civilians). The House then passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. [See Vol. XVI, p. 260D3] . . . The House passed by voice vote & sent to the Senate July 10 a bill to extend the President's Govt. reorganizing powers for 2 yrs. (vs. 4 yrs. requested). An amendment offered by Rep. Hoffman (R., Mich.) to kill the measure was defeated by 336-44. [See p. 165F2]

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Rep. Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.) was accused July 13 by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), in a statement inserted into the "Congressional Record," of having taken Mrs. Rosita Bennett, Latin Amer. expert for the Library of Congress' Legislative Reference Bureau, as his "travelling companion" on trips to Latin Amer. Reece said Porter had worked to help bring about "revolution" in Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama & Venezuela. Porter & Reference Bureau Dir. Ernest S. Griffith said in reply to Reece that Mrs. Bennett had served as Porter's adviser on trips to Costa Rica & Colombia but was associated with him only in an official capacity and did not make the trips at Govt. expense. [See p. 119B2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Japan to Try Girard. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld July 11 a Defense Dept. decision, based on the U.S.-Japanese status-of-forces treaty, to turn Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard over to Japanese authorities to stand trial for the fatal wounding of a Japanese woman, Mrs. Naka Sakai. The decision thus reversed a federal district court decision which barred Girard's surrender to a Japanese court. The lower court was upheld in its refusal to grant him a writ of habeas corpus. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said July 11 he was "glad the matter had been settled." He said the U.S. would pay for Girard's defense counsel at his trial before a 3-man Japanese court in Maebashi Aug. 26. Girard was to be defended by Japanese counselor Itsuro Hayashi. [See p. 213E1-B2]

(The French Ministry of Justice refused July 11 a U.S. request to turn Army Specialist 3/C De Wayne McOsker of Manhasset, N.Y. over to U.S. jurisdiction in Paris. McOsker had confessed the killing of an Algerian in a Paris night club in a dispute over payment for cigarettes.)

N.J. Insurance Scandals. State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes (R.), N.J. gubernatorial candidate, charged in Trenton July 9 that $3-4 million of alleged N.J. insurance embezzlements "had been covered up with the knowledge of Gov. Robert B. Meyner," his Democratic opponent for reelection.

Forbes said that "inaction" by Meyner & 2 appointees had permitted the statute of limitations to run out on part of the alleged defalcations and thereby "deprived policy holders of regaining $368,000 of the alleged embezzlements in the case of the Loyalty Group."

The investigation, begun in 1954 by ex-N.J. State Insurance Comm. Warren N. Gaffney, led to the indictment of ex-Loyalty Group Pres. John R. Cooney & Philadelphia insurance magazine publisher John E. Dearden on charges of embezzling $268,000 of the Loyalty Group advertising funds. [See p. 167A-B1]

Politics. The Young Republican Natl. Fed., meeting in Washington June 20-22, voted June 22 to adopt a platform generally backing Eisenhower Admin. policies but breaking with the Admin. by (a) opposing federal aid for school construction, (b) urging a reexamination of the "status of forces" treaties to assure that "the American flag" would protect U.S. servicemen currently subject to trial by foreign courts, (c) opposing "all military assistance to Communist nations" (directed at Yugoslavia) and (d) urging a "right-to-work" amendment to the Taft-Hartley labor law. Don Ashbrook, 28, an Ohio state legislator & editor-publisher of the weekly "Johnstown (O.) Independent," was elected chairman of the Young Republicans. . . . P. Kenneth Peterson, 42, a lawyer & ex-Minnesota GOP chairman, defeated incumbent Eric G. Hoyer (D.) in Minneapolis' mayoral election June 11. . . . Ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson was appointed June 12 as chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com.'s advisory committee on foreign policy. [See pp. 140D-E1, 136E3] . . . Democrats outnumber Republicans by about 51,600,000 to 39,000,000, according to a Gallup Poll survey made public June 15. [See p. 111E1]

Missiles. The Air Force announced the cancellation of its Navaho intercontinental guided missile project July 11 because of budget limitations [see p. 181C-E3]. The Navaho, intended to travel 1,700 mph. with a ram-jet engine & capable of carrying nuclear warheads, had cost the AF $750 million, the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" reported July 16. [See p. 141A3] . . . The Air Force announced July 10 that the nation's first intercontinental missile wing, equipped with Snark missiles, had been set up at Cooke AF Base near Lempoc, Calif. [See pp. 141A-C3, 194B2]

Jets. A new transcontinental speed record of 3 hrs. 23 min. 8.4 sec. was set by Maj. John Glenn Jr., 36, of New Concord, O., when he flew a Navy F8U-1P Chance Vought Crusader jet photographic plane from Los Alamitos Naval Air Station, Long Beach, Calif., to Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn July 16. Glenn averaged 726 mph. on a 2,460-mile course, mostly at an altitude of 35,000 ft., and made 3 refueling contacts in flight. At times, his ship went "slightly over 1,000 miles an hour," he said. [See Vol. XV p. 88C3] . . . The Air Force's first supersonic medium bomber, the B-58 Hustler, said to travel 1,200 mph. (twice the speed of sound), was displayed at the Convair Div. of the Gen. Dynamics Corp. in Fort Worth, Tex. July 10. [See Vol. XVI, p. 382D3]

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Virginia's Pupil Placement Act of 1956, which empowered a 3-man board to reassign all pupils back to their segregated schools, was held unconstitutional by the Virginia Court of Appeals July 13. The Court upheld a lower court decision voiding the act because it (1) called for the cessation of all state funds to elementary & high schools if one school admitted one Negro child, and (2) "furnished no adequate remedy to Negro parents & children." [See p. 134A1] . . . **Tuskegee (Ala.)** Negroes were eliminated from taking part in future municipal elections July 13 when Ala. Gov. James E. Folsom (D.) allowed to become law, without his signature, a state legislative act eliminating Macon County (seat of Tuskegee U. and a predominantly Negro residential area from the city's boundaries. . . . **Natl. Urban League** and the United Auto Workers agreed July 10 to work toward elimination of racial discrimination in all industries with which the UAW had collective bargaining agreements. [See p. 173E-F3] . . . **Delaware** schools must be desegregated by the start of the September term, Fed. District Judge Paul Leahy ordered July 16 in Wilmington. He directed the state Bd. of Education to submit to him within 60 days a plan for integration of the schools. [See p. 167D3] . . . **North Carolina** Negroes Joseph Riley, 23, & John Henry Williams, 15, were arrested July 11 in Durham for playing tennis on a city court restricted to white people.

Bribery-conspiracy trial of Miami attorney Hyman L. Fischbach was declared a mistrial July 11 in Washington by Fed. Judge Burnita S. Matthews because of the illness of his counsel, Daniel P. Maher. The trial of his co-defendent, Teamsters Union Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa, was ordered to proceed July 12. Testimony by attorney John Cye Cheasty ended July 11 corroborated the allegation that Fischbach & Hoffa had bribed him to take a job with the Senate Select Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field so as to pass on secret information to them, but that he immediately had informed the committee of their intentions. Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), committee chairman, also testified July 11 that Cheasty had informed him of the plan to pretend to aid Hoffa & Fischbach. Hoffa testified July 16 that he had hired Cheasty to represent union members who might be called before the committee but denied suggesting that Cheasty get a job with the committee. [See p. 89G1] . . . **Dave Beck & Dave Beck Jr.** were indicted on charges of grand larceny

by a Kings County (Wash.) grand jury in Seattle July 12. Beck was charged with selling a 1952 Cadillac belonging to the Western Conf. of Teamsters and transferring the $1,900 proceeds to a private account. Beck Jr. was charged with pocketing $1,850 & $2,800 from the sale of 1951 & 1953 model Cadillacs, respectively. Beck told a press conference July 12 that the money had been deposited in his own account during an absence from Seattle and that he "repaid every bit of it, in cash . . . as soon as I returned." He said union books probably would not show it as a specific transaction since so much union business was transacted "on a cash basis." [See p. 181C1] . . . **James G. Cross,** pres. of the Bakery & Confectionary Workers Intl. Union, was accused by Mrs. Nathan Ehrlich July 16 in Washington of having knocked her down & kicked her during a fight with her husband, head of N.Y. Bakers' Local 51. Mrs. Ehrlich told the Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field that her husband had been critical of Cross' administration of the union and that Cross & several others had invaded the Ehrlichs' hotel room last Oct. 21 in San Francisco and started the fracas. Cross denied to the committee that he had been there. [See p. 208F2] . . . **Seymour Peck's** contempt-of-Congress conviction was reversed July 11 in Washington by Fed. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl. Youngdahl's ruling on the "N.Y. Times" deskman's conviction was based on the Supreme Court decision that Congressional committees must show a legitimate objective in asking witnesses about their past political associates. [See p. 142C-D1]

Lowest crop output in the U.S. since 1951 due to bad weather & floods in many important producing areas was predicted by the Agriculture Dept. July 10. The corn crop was forecast at 3,011,912,000 bu., the wheat crop at 997,000,000 bu. [See p. 91A2] . . . **Competition** decreases for the 50 biggest U.S. manufacturing companies between 1947 & 1954 were reported in a Senate Antitrust Subcom. statistical report released July 10. The report, based on Census Bureau findings, showed that the 50 companies accounted for 23% of the value added by manufacture in 1954 as against 17% in 1947. (Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, U.S. C. of C. chief economist, denounced the subcommittee's statistical method as "fallacious" and insisted that competition was on the rise.)

Harry S. Truman Library, housing the ex-President's 3,500,000 papers & personal mementoes of nearly 8 years in the White House, was turned over to the Govt. at dedication ceremonies in Independence, Mo. July 6. Among speakers at the dedication: ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Pres. Eisenhower sent a message read by Gen. Services Admin. Franklin G. Floete [see Vol. XV, p. 164D3]. (Truman, in an NANA article June 24, proposed that a Presidential disability panel of 7, including the Vice President, Chief Justice & Speaker of the House, be formed to help determine whether an ailing President could carry out his duties. The committee would appoint a medical board and report its findings to Congress, which, by 2/3 vote, could advance the Vice President to the Presidency for the remainder of the term.) [See p. 115G2-F3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Maxwell Abbell, 55, Polish-born Jewish philanthropist, hotel owner, United Synagogue of Amer. pres. 1950, chrmn. Pres. Eisenhower's Com. on Govt. Employment Policy 1955-56; July 9 in Chicago.

Sholem Asch, 76, Polish-born Yiddish novelist ("Three Cities," "Mottke the Thief," "The Nazarene," "The Apostle"); July 10 in London.

David Boyce Bannerman, 81, Irish-born dealer in military curios; July 6 in New York.

William Beatty, 92, Canadian-born pres. N.Y. Produce Exchange; July 15 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Joseph Breslaw, 70, Russian-born vice pres. Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union; July 3 in New York.

Louis Biedermann, 83, ex-art dir. King Features Syndicate; July 16 in Greenport, N.Y.

Mrs. Ruth Hirsch Brall, 55, portrait sculptor noted for busts of Negro leaders; July 11 in N.Y. of cancer.

James Middleton Cox, 87, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1920 defeated by Harding landslide, 3-term Gov. of Ohio (1913-15, 1917-21), pblshr. "Dayton (O.) Daily news," "Springfield (O.) Sun," "Miami (Fla.) Daily News," "Atlanta Constitution," radio-TV station owner; July 15 in Dayton.

Henry Mason Day, 70, financier, ex-pres. Amer. Forgn. Trade Corp.; July 13 in New York.

Winfred B. Holton Jr., 68, ex-bd. chrmn. Walworth Co. (valve & pipe fitting mfrs.), ex-pres. Valve Mfrs. Assn., World War II bd. chrmn. Navy Industrial Assn.; July 12 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Eliezer Siegfried Hoofien, 76, Dutch-born Bank of Irsael advisory gov. bd. chrmn., mng. dir. since 1924; July 7 in Kfar Shmaryahu, Israel.

Pierre Jacobsen, 40, Danish-born Dep. Dir. of Intergovernmental Com. on European Migration; July 1 when train struck his car near Geneva.

Aga Khan 3d (Aga Sultan Sir Mohammed Shah), 79, Pakistan-born spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Moslems (assumed to be direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed through his daughter, Fatima), reputed to be one of world's richest men, owner of English Derby winners Blenheim, Mahmoud & Tulyar, pres. League of Nations 1937; July 11 in Versoix, Switzerland. The Aga Khan, known to associates for social & political works to advance his people's welfare, chose as his successor his grandson, Prince Karim, 20, it was disclosed July 12 in Geneva. By-passing his 2 sons, Prince Aly Khan and Prince Sadruddin, the Aga Khan was reported to have designated Karim, a student of Oriental history at Harvard, because he had been brought up "in the midst of the atomic age." Karim, son of Aly Khan & his first wife, Joan Barbara Yarde-Buller, became Aga Khan IV, 49th Iman (leader). [See Vol. XV, p. 64C3]

Gyokudo Kawai, 83, Japanese painter; June 30 in Tokyo.

Isidor J. Kresel, 78, Austrian-born N.Y. atty., chief counsel during Seabury investigation of corruption in N.Y.; July 9 in Lake George, N.Y.

Herve J. L'Hereux, 58, U.S. Consul Gen. in Montreal since 1955, head of State Dept.'s visa section 1947-52; July 9 in Bethesda, Md.

Carlo Augusto Linch, 75, Argentine-born pres. Italia Shipping Co. (Italain Lines) since 1946; July 10 in Rome.

De Witt McLellan Lockman, 86, portrait painter, Natl. Acad. of Design pres. 1949-50; June 30 in New York.

Charles Marriott, 88, British novelist, art critic of London "Times" 1924-40; death announced July 16 in London.

Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, 68, U. of Pa. dean of Physical Education 1931-53; July 2 in Philadelphia.

James Sears McCulloh, 88, N.Y. Telephone Co. pres. 1924-33; July 5 in Rye, N.Y.

Jean Mize, 39, wife of ex-baseball star Johnny Mize; July 14 in Deland, Fla. of burns suffered while smoking.

Conrad F. Nagel Jr., 65, Aluminum Co. of Amer. vice pres. 1952-56, metallurgist whose elimination of aluminum corrosion made metal useful for aircraft; July 5 in Pittsburgh.

Fareed B. (Fred) Nejame, 59, Lebanese intelligence officer to Lawrence of Arabia, secy. to Faisal I of Iraq; July 1 in Binghamton, N.Y.

Ferdinand Nigg, 63, Dep. Chief Min. of Principality of Liechtenstein since 1945; July 13 in Vaduz of heart attack.

Victor Semon Perard, 90, etcher, lithographer; July 9, Bellport, N.Y.

Lord Riverdale (Sir Arthur Balfour), 84, British steel industrialist, chrmn. Arthur Balfour & Co.; July 7 near Sheffield, Eng.

Dr. Louis E. Schmidt, 88, Chicago urologist, pioneer crusader against venereal disease; July 12 in Wausau, Wis.

Evan Biddle Shipman, 53, horse racing authority, columnist for "Daily Racing Form," "Morning Telegraph," Loyalist soldier in Spanish Civil War; June 24 in New York.

Ralph G. Smith, 70, pres. Collier & Son (pblshrs.) 1945-52, responsible for 20-vol. Collier's Encyclopedia; July 15 in Baldwin, N.Y.

Dr. Mordecai Soltes, 63, Austrian-born Bur. of Jewish Education dir. 1914-25, Natl. Jewish Welfare Bd. dir. 1925-44; June 28 in Orangeburg, N.Y.

Adolph W. Sommerfield, 90, ex-apparel mfr. & credit man, one of 5 co-founders of Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. in 1895; June 19, Berkeley, Calif.

Paul Starrett, 90, architect & construction contractor who built Empire & Flatiron bldgs., Penn Station & Macy's store (N.Y.), Lincoln Meml.

(Washn.), many leading hotels & office skyscrapers in U. S. cities; July 5 in Greenwich, Conn.

John Todd, 88, radio actor heard as Tonto on "Lone Ranger" program for almost 20 years; July 14 in Detroit.

Judy Tyler (Hess), 24, musical comedy & TV actress; July 3 near Billy the Kid, Wyo. in an auto collision in which her husband, TV actor Gregory Lafayette, 24, also was killed.]See Vol. XV, p. 403G2]

Simon (Sim) Taylor Webb, 83, railroad fireman who jumped from Illinois Central's Cannon Ball Express shortly before it ploughed into stalled freight in 1900, killing its engineer, Casey Jones; July 13 in Memphis, Tenn.

Stephen Williams, 57, music & drama critic for "London Evening News"; July 13 in Kensington, Eng.

Maj. Gen. Walter A. Wood Jr., 63, World War II dir. of requirements div. of Army Service Forces, head of U.S. branch of Intl. Refugee Org. 1946; June 27 in Washn. of lung disorder.

Sir Robert Young, 85, English Labor Member House of Commons 1918-50, Dep. Speaker 1924, 1929-31; July 13 in London.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Luigi Musso of Italy, driving a Ferrari, won the $28,000 Reims Grand Prix July 14. (Mackay Frazer of Sun Valley, Ida. & Phil Whitehouse, 48, of Britain were killed when their cars were wrecked.) [See p. 224B2] . . . **Baseball:** The Netherlands won the European baseball championship tourney in Mannheim, Germany July 12. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 312B1, 240F1] . . . **Golf:** George Bayer of Los Angeles won the $25,000 Canadian open in Kitchener, Ont., July 13, for $3,500 [see p. 224B2; Vol. XVI, 232C1]. Flory Van Donck, 45, of Belgium won the French open in Paris July 10. . . . **Horse Racing:** Travis M. Kerr's Round Table, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $162,100 Hollywood Gold Cup handicap in Inglewood, Calif. July 13, for $102,000 [see Vol. XVI, p. 240A2]. Mrs. Adele L. Rand's Clem, Conn McCreary up, won the $151,500 Arlington Classic in Chicago July 13, for $105,950. [See p. 224C2; Vol. XVI, 240A2] . . . **Tennis:** Herb Flam, 28, of Los Angeles won singles, Flam & Dick Savitt doubles, in the Nassau Bowl invitation tournament in Glen Cove, N.Y. July 15. [See p. 224F1] . . . **Track & field:** Stanislav Jungwirth of Czechoslovakia ran 1,500 meters in 3 min. 38.1 sec. in Prague July 12 to set an unofficial world record. The recognized record of 3 min. 40.6 sec. also had been bested July 11 in Aabo, Finland by 3 Finnish runners: Olavi Salsola (3:40.2), Olavi Salonen (3:40.2) & Olavi Vuorisalo (3:40.3) [see Vol. XVI p. 424D1]. Yuri Stepanov of Russia set an unofficial world high-jump record of 7 ft. one in. in Leningrad July 13, Moscow radio reported. [See Vol. XVI, p. 424D1] . . . **Swimming:** Dawn Fraser of Australia set an unofficial world 100-yd. freestyle record (56.3 sec.) & unofficially tied the 100 meter world mark (1 min. 4.3 sec.) July 13 in Honolulu. Miss Fraser set an unofficial 200-meter free-style world mark (2 min. 17.7 sec.) in the meet July 14. [See Vol. XVI, p. 296D-E2] . . . **Yachting:** "Gilliard" won the Marblehead (Mass.)-to-Halifax (N.S.) rase July 10. "Carina," 53-ft. yawl owned & piloted by Richard S. Nye of Greenwich, Conn., won the 3,000-mile Newport (R.I.)-to-Santander (Spain) race July 10. Clayton Ewing's Class A 58-ft. yawl "Dyna" won the 235-mi. Port Huron-to-Mackinac I. (Mich.) race July 15. [See p. 215D3]

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Fines of $100 each were levied against Jim Gilliam & Charlie Neal of Brooklyn & Raul Sanchez & Don Hoak of Cincinnati July 12 by Natl. League Pres. Warren Giles for fist-fighting during a game in Brooklyn July 11. [See p. 200D2] . . . **Marshall Cassidy** was appointed vice pres. & racing director of the Greater N.Y. Assn. July 15. . . . **Eric Tipton,** ex-major league outfielder, was made U.S. Military Academy baseball coach July 16. . . . **Archie Moore** avoided loss of recognition as world light-heavyweight boxing champion July 9 by signing to box Tony Anthony for the title in Los Angeles Sept. 11. [See p. 192E2] . . . **Hank Bauer,** N.Y. Yankee outfielder, sued Edwin Jones for $100,000 for false arrest & $50,000 for malicious prosecution in N.Y. July 3. [See p. 215F3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. Total number of bodies recovered in Cameron Parish, La. after Hurricane Audrey reached 322 July 12. 180 persons still were listed as missing. [See p. 224G2] . . . 270 persons were drowned when the Soviet ship Eshghabad ran aground in a Caspian Sea storm July 14 between Salyan & Baku, USSR. . . . 57 persons died when a KLM airliner crashed minutes after taking off July 16 from Biak I. off Netherlands New Guinea on its way to Amsterdam. The death toll was the worst in Dutch aviation history. . . . 30 persons were killed in a head-on collision of a bus & a truck July 14 near Terezinha, Piaui State, Brazil. . . . 20 persons drowned when their boat capsized in the Godavari River, 50 mi. from Ahmadnagar, it was reported July 5 in Bombay. . . . 16 persons were listed as missing July 16 when a USAF C-47 en route from the Philippine Is. to Taipei disappeared over northern Formosa. . . . The heaviest 24-hr. rainstorm (6¼ in.) in Chicago history July 13 took 9 lives in drownings, electrocutions & heart attacks. Property damage was estimated in the millions.

Crime. Edward J. Polakowski, 23, an elevator operator, admitted to police in New York July 15 that he had shot & killed James F. Malloy, 53, then placed his body in a trunk for shipment to Los Angeles. Polakowski told police Malloy, a loan shark, had threatened him with injury if he did not repay $550 on an original loan of $140 . . . Mrs. Everett Jenkins, 32, was charged July 15 in Johnson City, Tenn. with the dynamite death of her husband, who died Apr. 30 when he stepped on the starter of his car.

Hildy McCoy, 6, whose adoption petition had been under litigation in Massachusetts, was declared the legal child & heir of Mr. & Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis July 10 in Miami, Fla. Her name legally was changed to Ellis. [See p. 176A2] . . . **Lou Abbott & Bud Costello's** 20-yr. comedy partnership has been dissolved, it was disclosed July 14 in Hollywood, because of Abbott's desire to live in semi-retirement & raise horses.

Married: Boston atty. Joseph Nye Welch, 66, U.S. Army counsel during the 1954 Army-McCarthy Senate hearings, to Agnes Rogers Brown; July 13 in Brookline, Mass. (2d for both; both widowed). [See Vol. XVI, p. 180D3]

Divorced: Actress Ann Todd, 37, from film director David Lean, 48; July 15 in London (desertion). [See Vol. IX, p. 176P] . . . Ex-U.S. Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball, 61, by Mrs. Dorothy Kimball, 55; July 15 in Los Angeles (mental cruelty). [See p. 152F3]

NEW BOOKS

Letter from Peking. By Pearl S. Buck. American wife discovers truths about Chinese-American husband after she leaves him to face years of Sino-Japanese war. July 8. (John Day, 252 pp., $3.75)*

Letters of James Joyce. Edited by Stuart Gilbert. Irish novelist's letters to publishers, friends & children. May 24. (Viking, 437 pp., $7.50)†

Life at Happy Knoll. By John P. Marquand. Series of letters between governing body & members satirically explain phenomena of suburban country club. June 10. (Little, Brown, 167 pp., $3.75)*

The Lunatic Fringe. By Gerald W. Johnson. Thesis says crackpot schemes & radical ideas have often led to social reform. June 19. (Lippincott, 248 pp., $3.95)†

Rascals in Paradise: True Tales of High Adventure in the South Pacific. By James A. Michener & A. Grove Day. Gallery of rogues, such as Capt. Bligh & Bully Hayes, who either sailed or settled in Pacific. June 10. (Random House, 374 pp., $4.75)†

The Taxis of the Marne. By Jean Dutourd. Trans. from French by Harold King. Bitter denunciation of present French politics & spirit which author claims have steadily deteriorated since World War I. June 3. (Simon & Schuster, 244 pp., $3.50)†

They Hanged My Saintly Billy: The Life and Death of Dr. William Palmer. By Robert Graves. Reconstruction of trial which resulted in crooked surgeon's hanging for murder on disputed evidence. May 27. (Doubleday, 312 pp., $3.95)*

They Fought for the Sky. By Quentin Reynolds. U.S. World War I pilots: who they were, how they were trained & how they died. June 10. (Rinehart, 304 pp., $3.95)†

Tip on a Dead Jockey and Other Stories. By Irwin Shaw. Short stories about love & death, mostly in European setting. July 5. (Random House, 242 pp., $3.95)*

Wild Ocean. By Alan Villiers. History of North Atlantic from Phoenicians to present. June 10. (McGraw-Hill, 326 pp., $5)†

The Witches. By Jay Williams. 16th Century intrigue against James VI of Scotland. June 21. (Random House, 339 pp., $3.95)*

The Wonderful O. By James Thurber. Humorous fable about pirates who land on island, forbid natives to use letter "o" in books or signs. May 27. (Simon & Schuster, 72 pp., $3.50)*

You Can't Get There From Here. By Ogden Nash. Humorous verse. June 6. (Little, Brown, 190 pp., $3.75)‡

You Still Have Your Head. By Franz Schoenberner. Refugee editor of Germany's "Simplicissimus" reevaluates his own & U.S. life after being beaten into paralysis for asking a man to tone down his radio. June 25. (Macmillan, $247 pp., $4)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction ‡Verse